German Spathe German Tribune

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A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

Mark Twain, Bismarck, the Tsar of Russia, Ibn Saud, General Eisenhower, Charles de Gaulle, Ted Miller from Kansas City, Frederic the Great and the Hunchback - what do they all have in common? They and many others visited the spas and health resorts of Germany. From the year dot onwards through the present and especially in the

future. Germany is the country of thermal baths, springs, healthy climates, world famous spas. From the seaside to the forests of Southern Germany there are more than 300 of them. They are traditional and modern at the same time. Take Wildbad in the Black Forest with its ultra-modern thermal baths or Wiesbaden with

the Royal Pump Room, or & Baden with the elegant cash but we mustn't forget Bad Homburg and the Imperial Aachen which has the warms springs in Central Europe. Brochures on Germany thes Country and its many natural treatments are available.



with Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher ind Pakistan not only for talks with specific number in Islemsbad but dors in the strife-torn Persian igion, where his state secretary, in Well, had been sounding out

the official reason for Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher's visit islambad was a routine conference the 13 German ambassadors in the

he fact of the matter was that Pakis-

Mer. Agha Shahi.

The Gulf states would not only like to Pileto a closer degree of regional cooion but also to establish cooperative s with Europe.

Genscher would be happy to relations on the pattern establish lies between the European Comonly and the Asean countries.

mic issues are naturally at stake but in foreign policy terms the fical role of the Gulf region and to stabilise it.

who was already in the area, first visiting Oman, Qatar and Kuwait.

As Bonn saw it the timing of Herr Genscher's visit was just right, coming as it did in the wake of the New Delhi conference of non-aligned countries, the inauguration of President Reagan and prior to the CPSU party conference in Moscow, which was scheduled for

Agha Shahi offered to brief the 10 European Community countries on his government's policy towards Afghanistan, so Herr Genscher was partly representing the EEC in Islamabad.

He will have been pleased to feel that ties between Bonn and Islamabad are fine. He and Chancellor Schmidt have recently held talks with leading Pakistani politicians on several occasions.

tan as a key to closer political and economic ties between Europe and the Middle East are based on Pakistan being

This has always obliged Bonn to pursue balanced development aid policies and Germany is indeed Pakistan's major aid donor.

lopment aid Pakistan has received DM1.9bn in capital aid or aid promised, DM150m in technical assistance and

Afghan refugees in Pakistan, which has



Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher (left) called on his Pakistani opposite number Agha Shahi at the Foreign Office in Islamabad on 16 February. Herr Genscher was in the Pakistan capital to confer with German ambassadors in the Persian Guif region and was keen to hear Pakistan's views on the area.

where he conferred with Foreign Minister Hassan Ali, Deputy Premier Hosni Mubarak and President Sadat.

This two-day visit was more than a mere courtesy call. Bonn has noted with satisfaction that President Sadat in his recent address to the European Assembly sounded a different note on the EEC's Middle East peace bid than the European Community countries have been used to hearing from Jerusalem.

The Europeans have since felt they are on the right track and encouraged to persevere in their attempt to make a European contribution towards a settlement Rudi Kilgus

(Mannhelmer Morgen, 14 February 1981)

mention contract of the Action of the Oath, 190 Vo.

Belgrade and Bonn

the chequered career of ties between Bonn and Belgrade both sides can currently claim to have reached a climax again. The visit to Bonn by Yugoslav Premier Veselin Djuranovic seems to have been to their entire mutual satis-

But current cordiality calls for a reminder that relations have occasionally been fraught with discord in the past.

In 1957, for instance, Bonn broke off diplomatic ties with Yugoslavia because Belgrade had granted the GDR full rec-

In 1968, when ties were restored, developments between the two countries were fairly encouraging, yet 10 years later the Yugoslav authorites still saw fit to set free four Germans suspected of being urban guerrillas.

Bonn's view of Yugoslavia was promtly reappraised, but the visit now paid by the able Yugoslav Premier will have helped to set matters right.

Admittedly, he is not constitutionally empowered to make the foreign policy decisions the Bonn Chancellor, say, is.

His views first have to go through the mill' of collective 'leadership and selfadministration bureaucracy before being endorsed and put into practice.

But the Belgrade newspapers are currently full of articles stressing mutual confidence, although this in itself is nothing out of the ordinary when Yugoslav leaders travel or receive visitors. There are subtle differences nonethe-

less. When Foreign Minister! Vrhovec visited the GDR recently the tenor of comments in the Belgrade Press was much more reserved. A transfer of the Roseit (Suddeutsche Zeitung, 14 February, 1981)

has come to play what is very much held role in view of volatile devements in the Persian Gulf region. Cordial ties between Bonn and Pakisof flux ever since the Soviet invaf neighbouring Afghanistan and war between Iraq and neighbouring next door to India. abad was carefully chosen as IN THIS ISSUE Since Bonn first embarked on deve-HLD AFFAIRS sends of Herr Genscher's nearly DM54m in food aid. ks in Stockholm Then there is Bonn's aid to the 1.4m LKING ROINTS Page 4
Wither Maser debunks once and for all so far totalled DM26m. Herr Genscher flew home via Cairo, he legand of Hitler the great Führer Highty report forecasts 12-per-cent deline in farm earnings this year STAGE billbinding new Alda in Frankfurt wheumatism drug may halt the rogress of tissue decay, specialists Wiesbaden Mable Herr Genscher to discuss the tole of the Gulf states with Pretal Zia ul Haq and his foreign affairs



Wildbad

economic ties will probably been more the brief of Foreign of state secretary Gunter van Well,



Kyprianou in Bonn

The Cyprus head of state Spyros Kyprlanou (left) was welcomed to Bonn by Federal President Karl Carstens (right) with full military honours on 13 February. After conferring with Professor Carstens he had a working lunch with Chancellor Schindt and Foreign Minister Genscher President Kyprianou was in Bonn to brief the government on latest developments in his country. The Cyprus government hopes Germany inight be able to bring influence to bear on Ankara to help bring about a solution to the problems of the partitioned Mediterranean isle.

WORLD AFFAIRS

Disarmament main item on the agenda of Herr Genscher's talks in Stockholm

Foreign Minister Genscher's visit to bilateral problems to affect ties between Bonn and Stockholm. Its purpose, he said, was to reaffirm old friendships and to forge new ones.

As his Swedish host, Foreign Minister Ola Ulisten, pointed out, there are no

El Salvador claims clash

Heiner Geissler, general secretary of the Christian Democrats (CDU), has expressed grave doubts as to the reliability of information on El Salvador released by the German section of Amnesty International.

in a letter published in Bonn he doubted whether the Amnesty general secretary seriously wanted to safeguard human rights in the troubled Central American country.

Herr Geissler, himself an Amnesty member, said he was willing to talk with his Amnesty opposite number, Herr Frenz, and outline his personal impressions on the political situation and huntan rights in El Salvador.

He had been criticised at a Social Democratic public meeting in Municia for having said, on his return from El Salvador, that President Duarte was a middle-of-the-road man fighting to maintain a middle-of-the-road democra-

Herr Frenz said his comments had been unsuspecting, blue-eyed and cynic-

Herr Geissler says the Duarte government is fighting both armed rightwing extremists and a left-wing guerrilla movement backed financially and militarily by Cuba dnd the Soviet Union.

The struggle could only be won if world opinion were told the truth and accepted it without fear or favour. Nothing was to be gained by spreading deliberate misinformation via the Socialist

So their talks dealt mainly with world

affairs, ranging from disarmament to development aid and Namibia. Sweden is particularly concerned

about the future of Namibia, having always shown a keen interest in the oppressed and poor nations.

It is the only country in the world to

spend more than one per cent of its gross national product on development aid and to do so with full public ap-

In a recent poll 50 per cent of the Swedes questioned said they were in fayour of retaining Swedish development aid at its current generous level and 15 per cent even wanted to increase it.

Twenty-four per cent felt aid ought to be cut and 11 per cent were in favour of crapping it altogether.

These figures are particularly interest-ing in view of Sweden's serious economic depression and the universal appeals

It is hard to imagine that people in the Federal Republic of Germany would give development aid such spontaneous and widespread support if they were to

So it was hardly surprising that Sweden asked Herr Genscher to intercede with the Western allies to see to it that South Africa is obliged to pull out of

It was high time, the Swedes said, that the Namibian people were allowed to look after their own affairs and their political leaders were entrusted with power.

The second request Sweden made was to urge the United States to resume the Salt talks. Sweden has long played a leading role at disarmament conferences and it is no coincidence that the International Peace Research Institute is based in Stockholm.

In his speech at the Swedish Foreign Ministry Herr Genscher referred to the (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung
für Deutschland, 12 February 1981)
Ministry Herr Genscher referred to the
importance of the balance of power for

ment in Luxembourg on 10 February.

It was no less surprising to hear Pre-

understandings that were likely to arise from anti-Islamic and pseudo-scientific outpourings by Western publicists about

He was all in favour of a religion

ship between Europe, Africa and the

Middle East.: His commitment to peace with Israel makes it easier for Europe to lend a hand, especially as the Foreign Ministers of all Arab states offered to cooperate in

this respect in 1973. But President Sadat put paid to illu-sions that the Camp David talks could simply be ignored. "I have not come to

Hermann Bohle



the security of Sweden, Northern Europe and, indeed, the Federal Republic of

Imbalance or the superiority of one side over the other undermined political and military stability and put paid to the groundwork of East-West cooperation.

He referred to the Franco-German communique of 6 February, which noted that a position of weakness could no more be tolerated than could a desire for military superiority. This is a comment that is unlikely to

be much to the liking of the new US The two Foreign Ministers stressed in the course of intensive deliberations how

with regard to Poland. Poland must be given a chance to solve its own problems, just as moderation was advisable in other hot spots, such as the Near and Middle East, sou-

important moderation was, especially

thern Africa, Indo-Chine and Little PARTY POLITICS

The Madrid CSCE review con-was of major importance and deli-Bonn's detente leeway entrusted with convening a Esdisarmament conference.

Its brief must be to negotiate dence-building measures in a Euro tending from the Atlantic to the Confidence was indivisible, lkn weeks of sniping on key Bonn

Arms control had to be based on the ranks of Chancellor Schmidt's balance of power, preferably at a social Democratic Party a tired but level of armament as possible.

He ended by noting that most lead from a 12 Fabruary all-night half Sweden's foreign trade was to of the party's national executive member-countries of the Fap one wholeheartedly endors-Community, the Council of by the Chancellor and the SPD-FDP being the link between the EX the Chancellor and the SPD-FDP non-aligned or neutral countries. non-aligned or neutral countries

The more intensively Sweden and content can say the Social Democrats progress in Western Europe, with a making matters easy for themselves. regard for its neutrality, the making matters easy for progress would be in Sweden amount of their members or voters

Mr Ullsten said that Bonn interpolations and unpredictability policy had been welcomed on many become the order of the day in the one occasion by Sweden, especial D. There was an excellent example of improvement in East-West the it recently in Berlin, where the SPD

helped to bring about.

The detente policy pursued by talmously thanked the Chancellor for Brandt and Walter Scheel had bear consistent and continuous foreign tremely important for the entire of defence policy. and there was still no alternative and cy of detente. Gunter Graffenber Public debate

Bonn backs bona fide arms culor in camera? iscussed its problems in the market to and the SPD did so behind closed at Madrid conference in Now it seems that the Social wrats have learnt a lot about debathing differences in public. The FDP, this trend has been combined to the public of the FDP, the trend has been combined to the liberals' charm that their controlates the liberals the liberals' charm that their controlates the liberals the liberals' charm that their controlates the liberals the liberals' charm that their controlates the liberals' charm that the liberals' charm that the liberals' charm the l

Torg Kastl, head of Bonn's delegation to the CSCE review conference in Madrid, has warned the Soviet Union not to misconstrue the West's position

The European disarmament conference proposed by France but on which the Soviet Union was also keen could only be held if the confidence-building measures to be negotiated were to cover all of European Russia.

Agreement would have to be reached in Madrid on this point before a European disarmament conference could be

Herr Kasti noted that for his country peace in Europe was a vital necessity, given German history and its geograph-

Keeping the peace called for a balance of military power between East and West. This balance must either be kept or, wherever necessary, restored.

It had increasingly urgently needed restoring in recent years, a serious

Over the past decade Western defence endeavours had more or less marked time, whereas the Soviet Union had Europe must take President Sadat up maintained an arms build-up at considerable expense.

> After reaching strategic nuclear parity with the United States Russia had gone on to further strengthen and modernise its conventional forces, which were already far superior to the West's.

Since the mid-70s the Soviet Union had threatened Western Europe more than ever before with its up-to-theminute medium-range missiles.

... He also dealt with a comment by chief Soviet delegate Leonid liviohev. who had said there was no room at the conference for parasites, by which he had meant the United States.

(Kleter Nachrichten, 11 February 1981) America, Mr Hylchev claimed, wanted

to be base on the ranks of Chancellor Schmidt's

is strictly limited

loome not even their worst en-

But how are we to interpret this agreed path?

must come to terms with themselves. However it is another matter once we

turn our attention to foreign and defence policy. This is a matter not just for one party but for the whole country.

The climate between the is heading for a new climax.

It is utterly illusory to discuss Bonn's foreign and defence policy without also taking into account the background. Analysing this background does not, however, condemn the government to

The phrase objective and inescapable

Anyone going around saying he considerable uncertainty about what

This confidence vote was preceded by weeks in which Schmidt had been the target of bitter and unrestrained attacks in his own party.

homage to Schmidt? Should it be seen as praise and encouragement or as a disguised warning not to stray from the

that the motives for this expression of gratitute were manifold. This is of course something the Social Democrats

There are many important factors which make governing at this time particularly difficult. Thanks to Soviet rigidity, Afghanistan is a crisis point. The conflicts in the Near and Middle East continue to smoulder. Unless this conflict can be resolved, the West could find itself plunged into an energy catastrophe.

powers remains icy, the unrest in Poland

forces has all too often been used by politicians to ward off even reasonable objections to their actions.

But there are basic political facts which cannot be talked away. One such basic fact is that German and European policies are going to have to cope with the change in the American leadership.

As the coalition agrees that without the defence guarantee given by the USA, Europe would be forced into another form of dependence, the primary task of Bonn's Nato policies must be to convince its partners of the correctness of its position. This is precisely what it is now trying to do in its dealings with Washington:

knows exactly what President Reagan is going to do must have superhuman prophetic gifts: Behind the thundering pronouncements from Washington there



Schleswig-Holstein SPD leader Klaus Matthlesen (left) and Chancellor Schmidt in days hen they still saw eye to eye

policies are likely to be most successful

If the United States and the Soviet Union could be persuaded that the military balance of power between them is equal, we would have the worst behind

No government in Bonn can do this alone. We need all the support we can get from our European allies. But it is difficult enough to bring about a European consensus even in decisive defence

Given this country's special position, the Bonn government's ability to act is of vital importance. Not until a majority of European governments is prepared to tell the USA that any conflict would affect Europe far more directly than the USA will Germany be able to influence developments in the direction of detente.

However, only a Germany capable of defending itself is in a position to reject demands in the military sphere which could only increase the danger of conflict.

This applies to the neutron bomb and it also applies, though differently, to the Nato modernisation decision. Egon Bahr, whom no one would

dream of calling a cold warrior, has rightly pointed out that only determined policies will get Moscow to the negotiat-

Those who want to deprive the Bonn government of all its levers here cannot expect even heavier weights to be moved. Werner Holzer

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 February 1981)

Matthiesen steps down

hancellor Schmidt's cautious commitment to building Brokdorf nuclear power station was too much for Schleswig-Holstein SPD leader Klaus Matthiesen. He said he would not be standing as Shadow Land Prime Minister in the 1983 Schleswig-Holstein elec-

A flexible politician such as Matthiesen could of course have second thoughts, as the urgent request of his party or for other reasons. He tried and failed in 1975 and 1979 to wrest the state from the CDU and form a coalition with the FDP. On the second occasion he came very close to success.

He may find that a leading Bonn politician will be filling the gap he has

Perhaps it could be Egon Bahr, who now holds no major political office. This could be quite dangerous four CDU state government. But for the moment the crucial point is that Matthiesen too has turned on Schmidt. The days are not so long since past when Schmidt said that Matthiesen could be a healthy force in the leftish Schleswig-Holstein SPD.

Schmidt now has painful reason to rue these words of praise for his supposed protege.

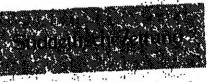
(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitun für Deutschland, 9 February 1981

Wehner and Brandt clash over SPD style of leadership

he clash between SPD floor leader A Herbert Wehner and party leader Willy Brandt over principles of party leadership is fiercer than anything the public have been treated to for a long

The really interesting point, though, is how this conflict can be amicably solved. The thinly disguised implication is that the way Willy Brandt is leading the party is increasing the likelihood of a split man of the second of the

And a split is something Social Democrats regard as more than just an organisational matter.



Apart from personal differences between Brandt and Wehner, the issue here, is, two differing/ concepts of the historical role and purpose of the Social Democratic Party.

Wehner puts the SPD's ability to act as a government party above all other considerations. All this political activity in Bonn has been subordinated to achie-

ving this goal. As a result, many other aspects of party life have to take second place. New subjects, controversial discussions and integrative openness fall take a poor second place behind the demand that the SPD must remain capable of governing.

Many Social Democrats ask the ability to govern does not thus become an end in itself, an end which could destroy its own preconditions.

The question is whether Willy Brandt is really shaping the discussion in the SPD or merely allowing it a free rein. Perhaps Wehner's criticisms are aimed merely at forcing Brandt to step in and take matters in hand.

However, the means Wehner has chosen are so draconlan that it is impossible not to read more wide-ranging implications into them.

(Suddeutsche Zeitung, 11 February 1981)

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President Sadat: plea for peace to Euro-MPs in Luxembourg

Many Euro-MPs could hardly believe based on tolerance, a belief based on the based on tolerance, a belief based on tolerance, and tolerance belief based on tolerance, a belief based on tolerance, and tolerance belief based on toleranc Envot addressed the European Parlia-

it was most unusual to hear a prominent speaker say he did not believe in forecasts of gloom and predictions that the end was nigh as far as

Europe (he did not even mention America) had a great future ahead of it. to judge by scientific and intellectual

sident Sadat say he was not a man who felt morality was an outmoded concept. Was this an appeal for a rethink? He was cortainly canvassing for European support and warning against mis-

could not be taken as representative of

President Sadat was referring to Iran when he mentioned a system based on

tion. He is willing to negotiate just peace terms with the countries of the Middle East, then to aim at fair partner-

sell out Camp David," he said.

Herr Kastl said all land-based A rediginous glimpse of the abyss of in Europe ought to be covered thation changed all this. The sheer confidence-building measures and to survive made the FDP leader-and only the Soviet Union relief to decide that discretion was the bet-

detriment of the Soviet Union. | bed public.

to gain unilateral disadvantages the were fought out before an inte-

Che German Tribuit squire in the FDP, gave hints of still squire in the FDP, gave hints of still squire in the FDP, gave hints of still squire in the FDP floor leader still squire in the FDP, gave hints of still squire in the FDP Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. 4 Heinz, Editor: Alexander, Anthon, sub-editor: Simon Burnett. — Di

Advarrising rates Hat No. 13 -

conterpart in the SPD? number which appears on the weaps 3 Peter Hopen Breiner Nachtichten, 11 February 1981)

only support in the FDP for tank to Saudi Arabia.

this goes to show that rebellions

snother. If the SPD Left revolts

man can afford to have his consti-

ry party tell him that he has not

prevented, as much as his left-

the coalition parties interact upon

to be left behind. What left-wing

TALKING POINTS

Werner Maser debunks once and for all the legend of Hitler the great Führer

Students of Adolf Hitler's character and behaviour know he was a man of many contradictions. Often he would act suddenly and impulsively, only to lapse into periods of sullenness and withdrawal, interrupted by occasional discourses on future aims and "irrevers-

In public his image was very different. He would stand for hours on end in uniform and jackboots, his right arm outstretched, as Wehrmacht units and Nazl party formations marched past -an astonishing feat of physical endur-

All this made Hitler seem highly en-Igmatic. Werner Maser, author of Adolf Hitler - The End of the Führer Legend. now claims to have solved the riddle. It is an extremely confident claim, but Maser is not a man to make claims he

He has already established a reputation both in the academic world and among the general reading public for books on Hitler's Mein Kampf, the early history of the Nazi party, a documentary study of Hitler and a remorseless analysis of the Nuremberg trials.

All this work could be regarded as the necessary preliminaries for a major study of the man himself, his personality and his style of leadership.

This is more than just yet another book about Hitler. It is a kind of X-ray. picture of the whole phenomenon:

Maser turns the normal chronological order upside down and makes this book begin with Hitler as Führer. Reichskanz-

Wehrmacht, as he was from 1933 to

Part II of the book analyses Hitler's youth and earlier career. So did Hitler change after coming to power in 1933? Maser says that he did not.

He quotes a diary entry by Goebbels in 1945 complaining that the Führer seemed to be living with his head in the clouds. To which Maser adds the com-

Werner Mater: Adolf Hitler. Das Ende der Führer-Legende. Econ Verlag, Düsseldorf/Vienns, 448 pages, DM 38.

that Hitler had always had his

How could a man such as Hitler, who hated regular working hours, become a myth in his own lifetime for the Ger-

Hitler saw himself at first as the instrument for achieving national rebirth and greatness. His gifts as a speaker were phenomenal, his persuasiveness diabolical, his propaganda extremely

He called himself Führer and his closest colleagues, headed by Goebbels, forced him increasingly into this role. And, of course, he was operating in a

The traditional pillars of German society had been completely disorientated since 1918. The huge army of unemler and Supreme Commander of the ployed were on the verge of despair.

Hitler did not meet anyone who was a match for him until the war, not even

The solution for the party was not a nebulous form of National Socialism, an deology which was never really worked out, Adolf Hitler was the Nazl party

He was a visionary, a prophet, a man capable of imbuing the masses with a new faith. But was he also a great statesman or a great military commander?

Not at all. Maser shows, using case studies in certain areas to explain Hitler's style of leadership. He shows that there was no consistent line in Hitler's policies, that he feared responsibility.

Hitler was not interested in reforming the Weimar constitution. He abolished the basic rights which it guaranteed but left the rest as a torso.

Reform of the Reich was equally eclectic and incomplete. The Reich Cabinet was never a unit, merely the sum of the Ministries.

And individual Ministers often found difficult to get Hitler to sign legislation they had drafted, such was his fear of responsibility.

Hitler was a man of sudden visions. not a decisive, coolly planning statesman such as soldiers admire. His secret was

Maser quotes two instances of state criminality, the enthanasia programmo and the final solution of the Jewish problem, in which Hitler gave the orders but left their execution to others.

It was as if he was shoving the re-

sponsibility away from him as HOME AFFAIRS body else. The Führer dld not

Asylum law amendment makes mockery of constitutional right, judges warn

• Local authorities are to hold spe-

ministrative juridisdiction much as they

already are in civil proceedings, but the

panel system has nonetheless proved

Scepticism is, however, justified when

plans are drawn up to depart: from the

current and established practice in cases

difficulty in making themselves under-

stood, especially as they are confronted

by a totally alien social and legal system.

In many cases criteria that count in

In practice, applicants for asylum have

of political asylum in particular.

cial, high-speed proceedings to make

short shrift of applications that are "ob-

ed in the first court ruling.

most satisfactory.

Occord-rate legal safeguards for appli-With strict instructions to sents for political asylum are plant-Himmler was assigned the task of by the West German authorities, ing out the final solution strative court judges claim.

ing out the final solution. They should know. They are the Hitier thereby so to speak was They should know. They should know. They hands of the horror of the act is they are critical of the draft further and to have no more about it. But he knew perfectly well a tradment of asylum procedures on

was doing, as his answer to Field the Linder agreed at the end of all Keitel proves. Keltel had a Constitutional lawyers are critical of about rumours about the many continuous too. coming so e proposed changes too, coming so our after sweeping amendments to the

Hitler told him his had nothing regions practice barely six months ago.
with the Wehrmacht and he a "Scond-class safeguards" seems at want to involve it in the main and slance to be an exaggerated allega-

hear about the details.

Maser shows that this style of

ship made the issuing of willing

for the final solution an impossi-

The decision to eliminate in la

German-occupied countries can

secret conversation with

Himmler, SS Reichsführer.

vealing admission!

The idea that Hitler was for the rated not sweeping enough.

time completely ignorant of the for Last summer the Bundestag passed a lution is naive. Himmler would bound Asylum Procedure Amendment have dreamt at that time, North The aim was to accelerate the pro1941, of starting such a major essing of asylum applications, and this without the Führer's knowledge.

Note: The starting are the results of a major essing of any luminous description.

Maser paints a picture of a met Since mid-1980 the number of applihad dreamt of being a Bohemin and for asylum has declined rapidly, who had always hated regular withouthly because visas were made obli-was therefore incapable of sectory for people from most of the properly.

Historical circumstances and and because asylum applicants were re-

which the former ruling clite we work permits for the first year of rientated, brought him to the chair stay in Germany. well, of course, as his remarkable? Camps were set up to house them in swaying the masses and inflavoral Lander, which may well also eople. we stemmed the tide. Certainly, most Maser's approach and conclusions police departments say the situa-

Maser's approach and conclusions points departments say the situation and persuasive. His book with an has now considerably improved. controversy, especially among the way should there be a further inhave attempted to whitewest Ham into asylum procedure, a sector Such people do exist! Waha Constitute, as the judges themselves put it, (Die Weit. 7 Februs Fin relevant to human destinles?

limittedly, the marked influx of asy-TV documental applicants gave rise to considerable and financial problems in many

on Germans but the influx has now largely subsidand many applicants, especially own holocaus hats have returned to their countries to see why there is three-part series on the entire need for urgent action right now.

A three-part series on the strong need for urgent action right how.

A of Germans from Eastern East Why make hasty inroads into such a the end of the Second World Will said as aspect of fundamental rights? watched by between six and also by not wait and see how last sumilion people in West Germany records that the said of the sa

Many reviewers pointed out is mis.

new DM19m training college for Producer Jost von Mont and Constitution, has been sungsschutz or Office for the Pro-

proceedings take their course, administrative court judges say. Facts mentioned to lawyers and aliens

viously unwarranted or a breach of the departments often turn out to be more or less coincidental pieces in a mosaic The right of appeal is no longer to that may not be put together until the be automatic; it will only apply if allowappeal is heard.

The problem with the accelerated · At the first hearing sentence is to proceedings now proposed is that applibe passed by a single judge rather than a cants with neither clearly political motives nor the ability to explain their The last two points would be an unreasons may be unfairly ruled out. precedented inroad into the system of

The Bundesrat envisages, for instance, administrative court practice over the that a single civil servant will be entitled to decide whether or not an application Arguably, of course, single judges may is in breach of the law. be the shape of things to come in ad-

His decision may be upheld or quashed by a single judge who, moreover, has the right to rule that an appeal to a higher court is impermissible.

This is all to take place without a background of reliable administrative investigation of the applicant's motives as still prevails at the central refugees department in Zirndorf, near Nurem-

MPs will have to decide whether such swift and drastic proceedings are warranted as a means of deciding a re-

fugee's fate merely to put paid to an abuse of the old regulations that has been increasingly infrequent in recent

Apart from Hesse, every Land supreme administrative court in the country has so far ruled that aliens departments ought not to be entitled to rule out applicants as pointiess before their cases have been heard.

They soundly argue that this would be a clear breach of Article 16 of Basic Law, which guarantees unlimited safeguards for victims of political persecu-

be no question of preliminary proceedings to rule on whether or not the refuges is entitled to claim the right or

A similar practice with conscientious objectors to military service (and comparison is valid to some extent because individual motives reculre consideration in both cases) would stand no chance of serious discussion by the Bundestag, let alone of being approved by MPs.

The Bundesrat and the Bundestag are running a grave risk of denying bona fide political refugees the right to asylum, and that at a time when the Federal Constitutional Court has just emphasised the significance of this particular

The intoads already made are open to criticism. Further inroads into asylum procedures could easily make a fundamental constitutional right an empty Reinhard Wolff

(Vorwärts, 12 February 1981)

forms of grammar schools.

politics since 1945.

Frau Schmid makes the extraordinarily complex problem of the German Question more accessible by giving a sum-

former Eastern territories of the German Reich is dealt with only marginally.

Frau Schmid, quite correctly, points out the need for detailed separate studies of these questions, which go beyond her work's frame of reference.

parations and of partnership in treaties.

abstract legal theories.

The definition of this German Reich and its borders is dependent on numerous subjective factors, as Federal Constitutional Court decisions have shown.

legal entity.

The Western Ailies continue to claim

practical action. . These together form the present legal situation on which the government of

base its actions.

mentioned in connection with the Mos-

of Germany,

In fact, it was the Wehrmacht that capitulated. The Reich government was in prison in Flensburg at the time and thus could not surrender.

On page 13 there is a reference to the National Socialist constitutional system. In fact, Hitler never expressly rescinded

Steats- und Völkerrecht. Nomos Verlags-gesellschaft, Baden-Baden, 1980, 240 pages, DM19.80.

lie, be plant then be as

mar Constitution, at 9th we fill the feet

The book is a useful compendium for all who are concerned, in study of in practice, with intra-German policies. Volkmar Kellermann

(Das Parlament, 7 February 1981)

Tone of West Germany's 28 million telephone subscribers can be completely sure their phone is not being bugged. The unwanted listener may be coincidence, a skilled private operator or even an official authorised to tap his

All you can be sure of, says Jürgen Krause of the Bundespost's central telecom department in Darmstadt, is that you will never hear that telltale click. There is no way of telling.

Interest in the subject has recurred after a case in which calls between West Berlin and West Germany were bugged, tapes being made, for instance, of calls y Bonn Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

Eyen after examining the tape cassette containing the recording of the confidential conversation of the Chancellor's, the Darmstadt expert says that in principle the call could have been bugged anywhere along the line.

He does not even rule out the possibility of the conversation having been recorded directly from one or other of

Bundespost engineer the two telephones, then overlaid with interference as a red herring. The telecom network is a combined

Phones are easy to tap, says

system consisting of underground cables and radio links that establishes a countrywide counterpart to the autobahn net-

work, as it were. Calls are automatically routed along the shortest available line. If there is a holdup anywhere along the line it will be redirected in much the same way as a traffic diversion.

Radio links as a rule require relay stations every 25km or so, but there are no booster stations in the GDR between West Berlin and the three transceivers in Lower Saxony at Torfhaus, Clenze and Gartow.

At times Verlassungsschutz officers have worn such ill-advised clothing that their identity has been self-evident, Last year they came in for criticism for having let slip terrorist suspects Christian Klar and Adelheid Schulz.

The new staff college will be able to in chunter-espionage, intelligence gathering and evaluation and technical aids.

The building is fitted out with strict security precautions but its capacity, 1.000 students a year, is still too small Because of the expense the Bonn and Land governments were unable to agree on anything larger.

During courses students are accommodated in special quarters in the grounds of the college.

(Bromer Nachrichten, 11 February 1981)

The Bundespost covers the 150km by transmitting in the long-wave megahertz range from the old transmitter at Wannsee, West Berlin, and in the gigahertz range from a new tower 300 metres tall in the north of the city.

The megahertz range, a little above TV frequencies, is not only easy to tap than higher frequencies; Berliners may even inadventently tune in to telephone calls as they are being transmitted by switching on their TV sets.

The risks of telephones being tapped apply in principle to teleprinter links and links between computer and data banks. "You can no longer distinguish between the networks." Herr Krause

The easiest calls to bug are calls from car telephones, but tuning in to radio transmissions is much more complicated than simply bugging or miking within listening distance of the telephone

Main underground cables, including those that pass through the GDR, are clad in a compressed air pipeline. Any attempt to interfere would result in a alarm. The at the second state of the application.

Switchgear, another point where bugging is a likely prospect, is also equipped with alarm devices.

When tapping is authorised by the

police or intelligence service, the officials who monitor calls do so at telephone exchanges.

They are only allowed to do so after producing a court order, It is, says Herr Krause, pretty much like a search war-Harald Kaliwoda/dpa

(Frankfurter Neue, Proses, 2, February, 1981)

2

CC

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Facts speak for themselves on the German Ouestion

Karin Schmid's book on regarding the fruit of the German Question, the fruit arin Schmid's book on legal aspects of many years teaching the subject, is aimed primarily at teachers in the sixth

Prau Schmid presents no theories of her own, restricting herself to describing the theory and practice of intra-German

More than half the book consists of exhaustive documentation, in which all major statements on the subject are included. This is supplemented by a bib-

international law. The difficult subject of Berlin and the

Her analysis slicks to a number of separate aspects: the legal status of the border between the two Gennan states. the unity of the nation, questions of nationality, the continued existence of the German Reich as a retrospective legal entity and the resultant questions of re-

In her analysis, Frau Schmid always attempts to show the relevance of these

She defends the West German theory that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic are both parts of the German Reich, which did not lapse in 1945 but continued to exist; though not as a legal entity

capable of action.

Opponents of the new Ostpolitik hold the view that the Federal Republic of Germany is identical with the German Reich, which continues to exist as a

The East Germans have a completely different theory, which says that the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic are two completely different states on the territory of the German Reich, which ceased

esponsibility for Germany at a whole This should not be a merely verbal claim but should be combined with

the Federal Republic of Germany can . It is difficult to understand the cur-

sory treatment given to the Deutschlandbrief in the book. It is reproducted in the documentary section but only

The Deutschlandbrief strosses Allied responsibility for all Germany and restricts the validity of the treaties to resultant actions by the Federal Republic

On page 23 of her book, Frau Schmid writes, enoneously, of the unconditional surrender of the German Reich.

in part retaliation for crimes

Schmid: Die deutsche Frage Im

the constitution of the Weimar Repub-

It remained valid, de jure at least, even though the constitutional reality of the Third Reich, based on the Empowering Act, effectively suspended the Wei-

many previous documentative with this aspect of the problem. This Helmerzhelm, near Bonn. A young woman on the pane the board of governors, consisting of cised the way the subject was delivered the board of the intelligence sering the East Bloc press, at which the subject was delivered to the intelligence sering the East Bloc press, at which the subject was delivered to the intelligence sering the East Bloc press, at which the subject was delivered to the intelligence and its orin the East Bloc press, as white stations in the individual Linder, met accentist H.A. Jacobsen told her the first time in Cologne on 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic the first time in Cologne on 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic the first time in Cologne on 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic the first time in Cologne on 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic the first time in Cologne on 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic time in Cologne on 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic time in Cologne con 10 Pebnot contributing to reconcilistic time in Cologne con 10 Pebnot contributing the cologne con 10 Pebnot contribution contributing the cologne con 10 Pebnot contributing the cologne contribution contr

programme did not stress side

that the expulsion of Germans

Producer Jost von Mort so

not contributing to reconciliate the peoples of East Europe.

The argument that this recond the draw up the curriculum for the has already taken place is true his not take account of the fears which has been planned since exist.

A sixth former said that the appropriate section of gramme would have been a great the union.

It had helped the younger seed it had stimulated teachers to present the it had stimulated teachers to present the subject in its wider historical constant that the subject in its wider historical constant the requirements of the properties of the subject in its wider historical constant the subject in the subject in its wider historical constant the subject in the sub

Staff college catchers So far the Verfassungsschutz head-

Cologne, but small is the word; only every other officer recommended for a course by his local authority has been able to attend one. In connection with mistakes that have been made there occasionally have been

quarters have run a small staff college in

doubts whether counterespionage offi-cers are properly trained.

Specialists have had to be seconded from the Bundesnachrichtendienst, in Munich, the country's intelligence ser, schutz bugging operations,

What farmers earn

Earnings per family member in the

25 283 24 084 24 780 750 21842 21842 21842 21842

M AGRICULTURE

Ministry report forecasts 12-per-cent decline in farm earnings this year

Though the EEC has pumped bil-lions of deutschemarks into guaranteeing minimum prices for farm produce, farmers' income is expected to drop by about 12 per cent in the 1980/81

The 1981 Agriculture Report shows that in the 1979/80 financial year farmers' income dropped 2 per cent, with farmers in South Germany performing slightly better than their colleagues in the north.

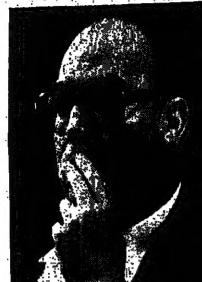
In 1979/80. farmers income per working member of the family dropped

Agriculture Minister Josef Ertl told journalists in Bonn that the main reason for this was the steep rise in energy prices. Farmers had to spend more on energy but could not push up sales enough to compensate for the extra ex-

The slowdown in the restructuring process - the number of farms dropped by 1.5 per cent only - also acted as a brake on average income.

Average production value per product rose by about 4.6 per cent, with considerable fluctuation from one product to another. However, investment outlay and depreciations exceeded this.

Though average annual income per farm worker dropped to DM 24,304 in 1980, income statistics for the past 10 years show that average income in this per cent respectively.



There were considerable discrepancies between farmers' income depending on factors such as farm size and region.

In Baden-Württemberg and Bayaria profits per farm worker rose by 8.5 and 1.3 per cent respectively, whereas the figures for Lower Saxony and Schleswig-Holstein were declines of of 16.6 and 12

In the past, food prices have tended

to keep general price levels down so that

consumers ought to show some sympa-

thy for farmer's demands in this situa-

The present EEC Common Agricultu-

ral Policy does not come out of the re-

A system that constantly calls for

higher subsidies but cannot give farmers

the basic financial security they need is

not fit to survive. Rainer Diermann

port with flying colours.

Costly CAP still leaves farmers out of pocket

Josef Erli's Agriculture Report bodes cept, as they did two years ago, rises of a mere two or three per cent. nomic year, it looks as if farmers are going to have to face further setbacks this year.

Despite the high degree of technological sophistication in modern farming. the farmers realise full well that their harvests and therefore their income are still dependent on wind and weather.

The losses in real income over the past year put the farmers in a special and unenviable position compared with wage and salary carners.

In the period covered by the report, about 12,000 farmers quitted farming altogether and went looking for other

It is reasonable to assume that even more would have left farming for good if the overall employment situation had not been so bleak. This meant that many were simply forced to continue.

The drop in farmers' income has hit producers and sellers of agricultural equipment and machinery badly. Their customers have no choice but to reduce investment drastically.

As a result, many such companies have gone bust or put their workers on short time. Normal production levels are the exception rather than the rule.

In view of this situation, the EEC Commission and the Ministers of Agriculture will find it difficult to resist farmers' demands for higher guaranteed

The farmers are just not going to ac-

This helped reduce considerably the income gap between North and South. The sharp income drop in the north was caused mainly by the poor harvest there. As for kinds of farms and specialisation, refiners' profits shot up by 12.2 per cent per worker.

Fruit farms' income dropped an average of 4.8 per cent because of fairly poor harvests and higher costs but they still make the highest profits in absolute

Though the North-South gap in farmers' incomes was reduced, the so-called intra-agricultural income disparity in-

The 25 per cent of farms with the highest profits per family member had over seven times the income of the 25 per cent of farms with the lowest profit per family member. . .

Developments on farms where farmers had other lobs were the same as those on "full-time" farms.

Profits per family dropped by an average of 1.9 per cent per family member compared with the preceding year.

Extra-agricultural income also dropped, so that total income dropped by 2.3 per cent to DM 21,740 per family.

The income of farms run as a second occupation were more influenced by outside factors. They increased average overall income by 5.3, per cent to DM 32,366 per family, with DM 3,185 of this coming from agriculture.

The average increase in non-agricultural income here was 5.6 per cent, as against an increase of only 1.1 per cent in agricultural earnings.

In larger "second occupation" farms, overall income was even higher than that for comparable full-time farms.

Agriculture Ministry experts have conjured up unmitigatedly gloomy predictions for this year.

They reckon neither price nor bulk rises nor appreciable productivity increases are going to come anywhere near even compensating for the sharply accelerating rises in costs.

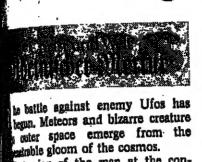
The Ministry gloom-mongers predict that incomes will drop 12 per cent this

(Suddoutsche Zeitting, & February 1981)

(Nordwest Zeltung, 5 February 1981) Agricultura backed by EEC farm price guarantees Common Market CAP provides for: Price and sales Safeguards If 13.5 Milk-1978/79 in theorem. . 0,3 r Mise. . 0.9 Percentage of total turn

TRADE FAIRS

Slot machines galore are big business



the tension of the man at the conof the space ship mounts. He at-The farming year ending this has it annihilating the enemy with laser not hold forth much hope of the it is made it, now he can pen-Bonn Agriculture Ministry expends to the further into the cosmos. nings to decline by 12 per can had to be on the safe side, he puts a average, due mainly to spiralling a decrease around his space ship, to Farmers who quit the land used a decrease around his space ship, to the pressure, but not at pressure according to the attacks of Ufos and employment prospects elsewhere a decriles.

Strikes are

not the

solution

rily by higher energy prices.

has rightly pointed out, these or

ments must be seen in the long

especially in the agriculture industry

but man is a creature who tends a

the good for granted and to had

Over the past 10 years, family

come has risen by an average of

1975. This is beside the point.

into cries of wos and alack what

...This has always been true in it

employment prospects elsewhere a tenties.

bleak. But ups and downs have been part of life down on the fam. It new TV game, which, it is hoped, ake in the cash for manufacturers d gaming hall owners.

Conservative estimates tell us that ne are now over 80,000 juke boxes, 0000 gaming machines in which



money can be (but rarely is) won and 200,000 other slot-machine games: flippers, billiards and table football. They are to be found in pubs, leisure centres, gaming halls, railway stations

and airports. "One can justifiably assume that the number of these automatic games rose

by 10 per cent last year, with the latest and most modern generation of games, TV games and video-recorders, accounting for most of this increase. These electronic games have made a

triumphal march through Europe having previously taken the United States and Japan by storm," says Ullrich Schulze, director of Lowen-Automaten.

Take the example of the Puckman, a charming game in which a little man is chased around a labyrinth by ghosts and is finally eaten by them.

However, the player can turn the tables and make Puckman chase the ghosts by giving him one of a maximum

of four power pills. But those darned ghosts.don't give up

have been eaten! Their eyes rolf irresistibly back to the cage, spawning new chasing the hapless Puckman all over again. Finally, the Puckmen. whose power pills have by Puckman is brain-child of the medium-sized Gerhave joined A game of skill at the pintable (Photo: Archiv) forces, in the Cen-



Nuremberg toy fair

Bought ready-made or in do-it-yourself kits, doll's house furniture, here seen at the annual Nuremberg toy fair, is invariably enchanting. In days gone by children wanted doll's houses to look just like the real thing, so they were a keen guide to furnishing styles of their day. Nowadays period furniture is all the rage, popular with children

tral Organisation of Automatic Games Entrepreneurs. This organisation has over 3,000 members.

The demand for and interest in these games has risen meteorically in recent years. Statistics show that the average gaming machine entrepreneur has 160 machines in 60 places within a radius of 65km of his home.

The industry employs about 10,000 technical and sales personnel. Another 5,000 are employed in the production and sale of these machines.

Over 90 per cent of trade in games, music and entertainment machines is done by firms who are members of the German Automatic Machines Wholesale

An association spokesman explains that "as our public wants constant changes, the pressure to innovate is great. Even the records in the juke boxes have to be changed very often to meet the demand for the latest hits.

"This accounts for 20 per cent of the annual single record turnover in West

Germany. That is why juke boxes are so important for the entire record indus-

The amount invested in these machines is determined by the pressure to vary playing systems and the need to keep within hand-warming distance of the white heat of the technological re-

Slot machines so versatile, · · · trade emphasises

Annual expenditure on new material to renew or extend the variety of machines including purchase of new re-cords comes to almost DM500m. The industry's turnover last years was about

While some automatic machine customers satisfy their urge to gamble, others use these machines to still hunger or thirst.

Whether it is morning coffee or cheese rolls, fizzy drinks or mestballs, the range of goods and services these machines provide is truly amazing.

Cigarette machines top the league here: more than fifty per cent of all pigareites smoked in this country are bought from machines.

These machines with their wide range of foods and objects of everyday need are not only the extended arm of the retail trade, they are also indispensable in canteens and factories where they ensure that workers can get something to estion

drink at all times of the day or night. Considering that almost DM12bn a year is inserted into these slot machines, it is understandable that the industry is increasingly turning its attention to the use of false coins and thefts from their "defenceless creatures."

False coins, theft and smash-and-glabs on cigarette machines alone least DM24m of damage per year. And that is only the known figure. The real damage is probably far greater.

But not only coin-testing devices are being constantly developed. Developments in micro-electronics and the use of micro-processors mean machine operators can ensure the goods in the machine stay fresh and edible. Temperature gauges reduce the risk to customers to almost zero. Lutz Dreesbach.

(Rheinischer Merkur/Christiund Welt.

per cent; a year, which goes to the lankfurt Music Fair opened re-Musical instrument makers the general trend is positive and the cally with a host of international than makes up for occasional selection impressing "even the market exhold their own

sees things differently and has provided at the six-day fair, a different set of statistics, statistics exhibited at the six-day fair, a different set of statistics, statistics which were than last year. Products on

The Agriculture Report shows the musical instruments are farmer's family with a fam of tween 30 and 50 hectares earned the family but is, as Horst Link, a director of rage of DM 35,333, on which it is shown tax of a mere DM 716.

This puts the drop in farmer, the decisive forum for into perspective, though it decisive forum for the present problem.

The National Farmers Union is the general musical instruments into participations of the present international musical instruments in the points are set for the industry in

he National Farmers Union a le German musical instruments in-nationwide strikes this week a least and annual least instruments inport: of demands for higher (00 m) has a seven per cent share prices, an increase in tax-free at tales of about five billion dollars. Unk pointed out that a major

(Frankfurter Neus Presse, 5 Fabruil

dens.

This can hardly be the snawles is in the offing here. For the fault, when the causes are not here all economy or the energy situated all economy or the energy situated all economy or the energy situated and exports (6.9 per cent) exceeded with the Common Agricultural Pole on (4.8 per cent).

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This policy is urgently in need that a major the exports (6.9 per cent) exceeded on (4.8 per cent). proportionately, as the present that they say profits are still

ctory, musical instrument

makers, almost all small to mediumsized firms employing a combined payroll of 10,000, see no reason for pessi-

the contrary. Knut Grotrian-Steinweg, chairman of the Cel Industry Association, says that they have now beaten off, the Japanese export offensive which started in the mid-60s.

Although West German wage costs are among the highest in the world, the industry managed to maintain and even improve its fituation in competition against huge concerns and state-owned companies in low wage countries.

They were able to do so because of their flexibility and the high quality of heir goods.

Price rises in the industry were extheir goods.

pected to be about 8 per cent but Grotnan-Steinweg was confident this

would not hit export prospects. He added he was astonished at the advice given to other industries on how to cope with Japanese competition.

Even on the small instrument market, where home production rose by 23 per cent in 1978/79 and another 11 per cent in 1979/80, home sales now account for 33.6 per cent. Exports here amount to DM 150m as against imports of

All the major German music instrument makers, 235 in all, are of course epresented in Frankfurt.

The performances by internationally enowned musicians reflected what Alfred K. Schnorr, managing director of the Messe GmbH, said was an "audible trend" - to play down the dissonances of the recession by active music-making. The fair also made a significant break

with tradition, admitting the general public on the last day. (Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeltun für Deutschland, 4 February 1981)

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BAYERISCHE

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German Antarctic exploration gains momentum as base camp is built

thi to make good all the opportunimissed in 40 years of Antarctic ab-

plans and substantial have characterised the euwis of this fresh start to German An-

iseaschaft und Technik reckons more les 200 scientists and technicians from Federal Republic of Germany are aking down south this Antarctic sumer (from December to March).

last (European) summer Bonn also se the go-shead for the German Antelic research programme and commismed the largest and most expensive nan research vessel yet, a DM165m

med with readings and measurements Not forgetting, and with uncerthing fresh scientific



sumently plying Antarctic waters are by for the most part keeping track of the kill, a protein-rich Antarctic

les on the Antarctic ice, named after war research scientist Alfred Wegener, t inventor of the continental drift

What are the politicians up to, investmillions in Antarctic research in a uller of years? Initially they were at-ticed by the krill, a promising untap-tisume of edible protein.

In the late 70s the first two German which expeditions brought back eninging reports about this promising upply, once the staple diet of the

kall shoals in Antarctic waters were indedly so enormous that world fishdetches could, it was said, easily doubled without seriously depleting

for the German fishing industry time when its traditional fishing ands were continually being reduced emiorial waters and economic zones. year ago, however, it was learnt regret that krill contains so much thine that it could prove a health and if eaten in large quantities.

in there was a further motive behind insimption of German Antarctic reach the prospect of raw material debeneath the polar ice.

With US assistance German geologists and the continent checking stone hi where they protruded from

Two years ago, on 5 February 1979,
Bonn signed the international Anmir sgreement and joined, after years
I besitation, the club of 19 countries
gently has since emerged as a
limiting great power of the Antarctic
There has been a boom in research
with of the 60th parallel.

the ice cap and prospecting for valuable ores such as nickel or uranium.

Deposits that look like proving an economic proposition have yet to be found, but scientists are convinced the Antarctic boasts valuable commodity reserves.

There has been a boom in research however, inasmuch as 95 per sent of the

Antarctic land-mass is buried under an ice cap up to three miles thick.

This ice is slowly moving towards the coast but remains an impenetrable obstacle to commercial mining. In subsidising Antarctic research the

Bonn government's main objective has been to gain membership of the exclusive club of 13 countries. By the terms of the Antarctic treaty

these 13 are to jointly decide the future of what is the world's fourth-largest con-The Antarctic is a land-mass of 14

million square kilometres, which makes it as large as Europe and the Indian sub-As yet it is strictly reserved for re-

search scientists, but Bonn feels it is well worth while having a foot in the door in view of treaty changes due in

tion of the Antarctic will probably be permitted, and Germany wants to have a say from the start in the arrangements

club Bonn has to engage in substantial More than 70 German projects are to

be undertaken in the next few years, from on board the new research vessel, which is due for completion next year, or from bases run by other countries.

They include work on how biological organisms adapt to extremes of climate, such as weather as dry as the Sahara and temperatures as low as -88° C.

There are plans to conduct an exact survey of the continent, to study its geological past and present and to probe the force and movement of shelf ice.

Environmental conservation readings are likewise envisaged. They include urements, given that the air is nowhere purer than in the Antarctic.

The Antarctic is also to be probed as an influence on weather further north and scheduled to yield information needed for building ice-going ships.

In view of the political objectives that

made all this scientific investment feasible Antarctic research could easily degenerate into an alibi for power politics. search still stands a chance of prevailing.

Take, for instance, the work of Ludolf Schultz, a scientist from Mainz. He and US colleagues are currently scouring the Antarctic ice for meteorites.

Nowhere else in the world can these messengers from outer space be more easily found, Professor Schultz writes in the scientific magazine mentioned ear-Stones are few and far between in the

Antarctic ice, and when they do occur they are usually meteorites and in an excellent state of preservation due to the

more from them about the make-up of extraterrestrial matter than from meteorites found in more temperate parts of

In the United States they are given as close an examination as the samples of lunar rock brought back by the Apollo

Franz Tessensohn, a geologist who works for the Federal Geological Sciences and Raw Materials Research Institute. Hanover, outlines a further opportunity presented by Antarctic re-

He headed the Ganovex expedition, short for German North Victoria Land Expedition, a bid last year to delve into the continent's past.

About 200 million years ago the Antarctic was in the middle of Gondwanaland, the original continent. Soth America, Africa, Australia and the Indian subcontinent later broke off Gondwanaland and drifted into their present position, or so the theory goes.

But the expedition geologists found no trace of a geological formation that ought, if the theory is correct, to extend from Australia to the Antarctic.

At the very least, Tessensohn says, scientists will now have to reconsider whether Australia really once was where they had assumed it to have been all

The Ganovex expedition returned with further important findings on the precursor of the Pacific. Scientists, he explains, have long wondered what used to be where the Pacific is now, given that the Pacific is a relatively recent

Basically, was it a primitive continent or a primitive ocean? The expedition returned with evidence that in the dim and distant past there was a sea at least 500km wide and 2,000km long, an ancestor of the Pacific.

Ganovex also piotion technique, that of working mainly from on board the ship, the Schepelsturm, and setting up only provisional land camps. They land, making subcamp of the conventional variety. prospect of taking a closer look at many coastal sections of the Antarctic that have hitherto been marked white on scientific research was ""concerned. Given the boom-induced euphoria, it ment. Sad to say, difficulties have arisen

tists said they would sooner work from on board the research vessel than from a

Geologists, for instance, would have had to fly at least 500km to the nearest

As it happens, nature has put paid to both plans and squabbles. The pack ice is so thick that the three German ships with their cargo of men and equipment have been unable to get through to the

be established 1,400km north-east in the Atka Bay, south of South Africa, instead.

The new site is 900km further away from the South Pole but geologists are much closer to their rock formations and biologists can observe marine life

Ice research scientists, on the other hand, will probably be seriously inconvenienced. If they still want to carry out their Filchner ice shelf research programme they will have little choice but o set up a new camp.

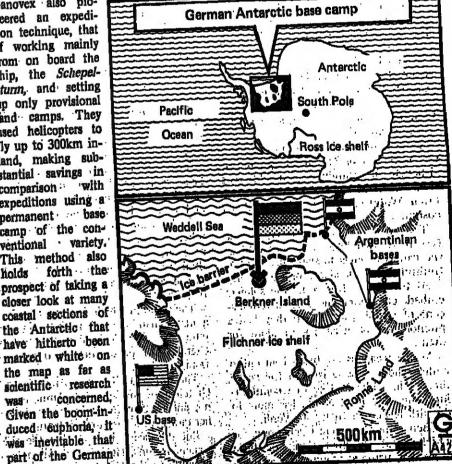
This is an expensive undertaking and it will involve a fair share of danger.

The Antarctic weather is so unpredictable that even short distances can be fraught with danger, as members of the

For four days, whilst a storm raged, they were forced to lie down and starve only a few yards away from comrades in a nearby tent who were also laid up but at least in a position to open emergency

But they stayed where they were because any attempt to cross the few yards to the tent would have risked life and

The storm had raged so fiercely that their kitchen tent with its crates and equipment had simply been blown away. Reiner Korbmann/dpa





THE STAGE

Spellbinding new Aida

Seldom has director Hans Neuenfels made his characters delve so deeply into the subconscious as in his controversial Frankfurt version of Verdi's Aida.

Speciacularly, provocatively, the opera begins with Radames wielding a spade. He is evidently a student from a well-todo family who has just woken up after a

In his study he sets about digging up the parquet flooring only to strike sand — as expected and in keeping with the Frankfurt Sponti slogan Unter dom Pflaster liegt der Strand (There is sand right under the pavement).

in the sand he promptly unearths sword and a bust that prompts him to start singing Coleste Alda.

It is a controversial opening to the opera that has nothing in common with conventional versions of Alda yet much more to do with the work than vociferous protest from the ranks of the firstnighters might lead one to believe.

Neuenfels' Aida has much in common with his previous operas, Verdi's Trovatore and Macbeth, Schreker's Die Gezeichneten and Busoni's Doctor Faus-

He both illustrates the plot and conjures codes that give the lie, over and above the stage action, to the motives of the characters concerned and to Verdi's motives or the social ritual reflected in

the work.
But Neuenfels would not be Neuenfels if a part were not played by his private obsessions, his dream images and visions of anger.

To do no more than register the superficially absurd but in fact alienated plot of the production is to emulate a liwords is limited to a quest for grammatical errors.

Before departing from the framework plot Neuenfels demonstrates the inequality of the Amneris-Aida-Radames love triangle.

While Amnoris appears in ladylike splendour wearing riding kit, Alda is clearly no more than a serving maid. The social gap between them is clearly

The King is no more than a senile figure. Priests obviously hold sway in Ancient Egypt, which Neuenfels sees as desire, entreaty, longing, archaeology, a kind of existential endeavour and not just a backdrop."

The ceremony of fitting out the generais is typical of Neuenfels as director, although the simultaneity of different style elements may be attributed to Erich Wonder's sets and Nins Ritter's

Neuenfels: Red flowers are arranged in as many of the audience seemed to the barrels of guns to symbolise the untruthfulness of the slogan of a just war. ... way in which he normally skulks behind

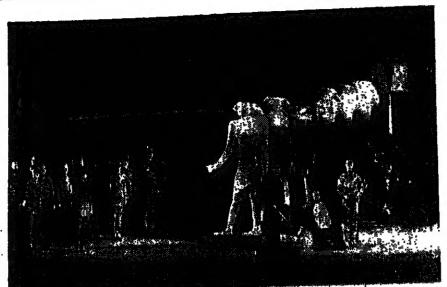
At the end of this scene the soldiers embark on lerking movements reminiscent of cripples, as though they had a premonition of what lay in store for

CO

CE

As the weapons are blessed an entire ballet school class arrives on the scene dressed in white to take first communion. This, one must admit, has more to do with Neuenfels than with Verdi.

Then comes the victory ceremony, for which most directors think of little more than using as many extras as post- succumb to the imagery he creates and



THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

A scene from Neuenfels' Frankfurt Aida

allow the mood to last that at times he

We: see Egyptian priests transformed

into Roman Catholic cardinals, which

may be a valid point. But the scene de-

terlorates into silliness when the cardin-

Radames the digger after buried treas-

ure only finds fulfilment in death. Toge-

ther with Aids he dies of gas poisoning,

giving rise to one question after another.

drawn to a close? What do the codes

Has the sequence of images now

Works staged by Neuenfels, especially

operas, are always more questionnaires

than they are answer sheets. It makes

them liable to attack but also lends fas-

This riddle-like adaptation of the the-

atrical aspect is accompanied by a mark-

edly transparent interpretation of the

musical aspect of the opera.

Michael Gielen of the Frankfurt

Opera conducted the score in a flowing

yet accentuated manner, giving the

vrical features a fragile note that put

The first night ended with the usual

clash between protest and approval, the

latter prevailing narrowly. "Poor Verdil"

one member of the audience yelled,

the grain but it is sure to be the subject

of more discussion than most operatic

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 6 February 1981)

Rainer Wagner

paid to any allegations of kitsch.

"Poor Neuenfels! " another.

performances.

exaggerates to the point of flippancy.

als start ballet dancing.

mean, what do they reveal?

ible wearing as much make-up as possible and dressed as colourfully as possible, with exotic animals always a wel-

Instead, Neuenfels presents a fascinating combination of cynicism, compromise and parody.

The choir sits on stage, in evening dress in opera-house boxes, enjoying the show as a demonstration of power while a ballet group acts out the basic constellation in a Hamlet-like play within a

This basic situation is, of course, Radames torn between two women.

Then, in the triumphal march, a troups of heroes dance round the stage in a manner reminiscent of Leni Riefenstahl's treatment of the 1936 Berlin

First-nighters at the B premiers showed more restraint than at the A premiere, but by this stage at the latest their patience was exhausted.

Applause and catcalls were so loud that one could hardly hear the pathos of the opera, which was, perhaps, no great

Neuenfels then switches from parody to grim unmasking. The prisoners are savages who cannot even handle plastic

cups, knives and forks. "Fortunate Frankfurt" one might The Egyptian public finds their exwell have added. This is not only the pected inability to handle these symbols most spellbinding production of Aida of civilisation patronisingly, greatly for years but also a most imaginative, amusing. If you think this point is laexciting operatio evening. boured, you really ought to take a closer For some it may have gone against

look at German tourists in Africa. The Nile Act takes places in an open room again, demonstrating the longings, the dream of wide-open spaces that Neuenfels associates with the image of

This Third Act is performed in the most conventional manner, dispensing with exaggeration in order to show keen-

er observation of the characters. The way in which Aida, merely by handling Amneris' cloak and draping it round herself, demonstrates her longings and her fears is a miniature masterpiece. As for Amonasro hiding in the ward-The bitter comedy, however is true robe, is it that funny? Not as amusing think, surely, and more credible than the

The scene in which Amneris tries like a madwoman to set her world right is pure Neventels. Se is more like Faust's Gretchen in prison than a despairing

woman in love. The difference between Amneris and Gretchen, of course, is that Amneria has not put her baby to death; she has killed her father, who has grown infantile.

But this scene is typical of the risk Neuenfels runs. He is so careful not to

Czech Mache in Bonn

Performances of plays by Cade exiled in Vienna, were banned Czech authorities in the early la

A number of Prague actors; and larly forbidden to work in their Raced : with this career ban, it began to adapt Macbeth.

His version of Shakespears the usurper king was designed performed by a handful of school timate one-room theatres.

Kohout's Play Macbeth was a a number of private spartment gue until these performances in

The Bonn municipal theatre has the Polish Institute in Darmstadt has the play its first production he ist celebrated its first anniversary. Germany, in Wolfgang Sweet and in a pre-Raphaellte style villa by translation, staging it on board a see Harla Olbrich, the institute breaks at its moorings on the Rhine.

The idea of converting the Mobile ach into a country's history and culinto an old-style Vienness or has a done either at university departcoffee house theatre for the had as or in the national cultural instithe Macbeth run was intended to be of the countries concerned. the play more attractive for the med The Darmstadt institute filled a gap Few properties are used, the seed by familiar political develop-impression being that of an infeat but not only by them. Though stage in the middle of a room large are a comparatively large number the public eat and drink while the thairs of Slavonic studies in Germa-

Polish studies, like Bohemian stud-Shakespeare's history play he find to be neglected.

Shakespeare's history play he find to be neglected.

Shakespeare's history play he find to be neglected.

The other hand there is no official history and any number of walk-out the other hand there is no official west actors who switch roles as required the property in the property of the property is not the property of the pro

Karl Dedeclus

Kohout has distilled the action the reason for this is the refusal by minimum, reducing it to a psychological East Bloc except Rumania to nother and the result of the addiction of a feudal cost the result of the

The holiday of a lifetime His Macbeth, as staged in Ma,

tion that was somewhat out of the nary and off the beaten theatrical metropolis This intention was sadly forgotthe play as directed by Kohoud German director Günter Pavel Pite

The translation, by no means whelming, was rendered on 1 stage in full-scale pathos more in ing with a larger, conventional thesi

unquestionably intended to be a pro-

power and their careers.

That was a mistake in an inter-experiment with a pint-sized pay at on a Rhine steamer, that is still after 20 performances in Book a performed in other Rhine cities.

Wolfgang Siguch-von Quit



The Moby Dick, where Kohour's Play Macheth was stayed in Bom



Polish studies flourish in Darmstadt

establish normal cultural relations with West Germany.

Despite these structural difficulties. cultural interchange between the two countries 10 years after the Warsaw treaty is intense, at both unofficial and semi-official levels.

A Polish Week in West Germany, German Film and Theatre Festival in Warsaw, an exchange of graphic art exhibitions, colloquia, discussions and German-Polish school conferences have been held.

The foundation of the institute must mainly be credited to the years of effort by Karl Dedecius, who finally became its director.

Born in Lodz in 1921, Dedecius grew up in both cultures, German and the Polish. He does not feel that he is just a translator or a university lecturer in

His literary activity (60 of his own works and translations have been published) is broad-based but has tended in recent years to concentrate increasingly on outstanding modern Polish poets: Tadeusz Rozewicz, Zbigniew Herbert, Czeslaw Milosz and others.

Of course love of Polish literature alone is not enough to found and keep an expensive institute running.

Dedecius also persuaded the Bonn government, Hesse, the Rhineland-Palalinate and private backers to fund the institute. He likewise persuaded Darm-

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. The institute staff, translators and university lecturers, are now building up a fine library. As this is only partly financed, they are asking the general public for donations.

However, editorial work is the linchpin of the institute's activity. Suhrkamp Verlag will soon be launching a Polish Library, shosen by 20 leading Polish scholars in the German-speaking world.

Suhrkamp will pay production, advertising and sales costs, authors' fees and editorial costs will be borne by the Robert Bosch Foundation.

This year and next year Suhrkamp will publishing editions of the work of the three Polish Nobel Prize winners Sienkiewicz, Reymont and Milosz and works by Mickiewicz, Korczak and Ro-

The institute's second major project is an exhaustive anthology with details of authors and bilingual references to literary sources.

This five-volume "Handbook of Contemporary Polish Literature" is being inanced by the Volkswagen Foundation.

The Polish authorities look with fayour on the work of the institute, if only because its honorary president is Marion Grafin Dönhoff. Karl Dedecius' work is also published and highly thought of in Poland.

At the end of November the Warsaw

daily Polityka published an interview with him which had been conducted in June 1979, just before the institute was

That the publication took so long can certainly be attributed to the work of the Polish censors in this period.

Karl Dedeclus does not consider this especially important. He says he wants the institute to be as independent as possible from changes in the overall political climate between the two countries.

Dedecius said that one of the tragedies of German history is that we never knew enough about the Slavs. This, he says, has got to change.

This is the underlying philosophy of the institute. This, and its founder's passion for Polish literature, which he has been translating brilliantly into German for the past 20 years! Werner Paul

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 9 February 1981)

Academy awards

he German Academy of Language and Literature has awarded the Johann Heinrich Voss Translation Prize to Slavist Wolfgang Kasack and the Friedrich Gundolf Prize for German Studies abroad to Briton Leonard W. Forster. Both prizes are worth DM10,000.

Wolfgang Kasack, 53, is an expert and active supporter of Russian literature in Germany. He is Professor of Slavonic Literature at the University of Cologne:

Leonard Forster of Cambridge University is one of Britain's leading German scholars. His speciality is German literature of the Renaissance and the Baro-

(Aligemeine Zeitung, 4 February 1981)



Federal Republic of Germany

DIE GROSSEN

a loose-leaf work in two files, currently totalling about 2,000 pp., DM 198, updated retill pages at present cost 18 Pf. each. Publisher's Order No. 10 600.

The editor of the "Big 500" is head of public relations at Mannesmann Demag AG, a man of industry who here summerises names, data, facts and addresses in an ideal and up-to-the-minute industrial fact-finder.

- company names/addresses/lines of business/parent company - world turnover/export percentage/balance sheet total

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/reserves/property and equipment/holdings/cashinhand

- dividends/profits per share/investments

- industries in which active/plant/holdings overseas - membership of supervisory and management boards with blodata and

fields of responsibility
- Index of companies and individuals

The "Big 500" listings are based mainly on company turnover. All high transfer independent balance sheets and quality in turnover terms are included. So are a fair number of companies that were hard on their heels in 1979..... Some are sure to be promoted to the ranks of the Big 500 in 1980. The picture of West Germany's leading companies would be incomplete without banks and insurance dompanies they are separately listed.

New rheumatism drug may halt the progress of tissue decay, specialists claim

THE GERMAN TRIBUNE

new anti-rheumatism drug recently matism cost the economy about DM30bn authorised for sale by the Federal per annum. Health Office, West Berlin, is said to be more compatible than its competitors and at least as effective in alleviating the symptoms of inflamed rheumatism.

Its main recommendation, though, is that it halts the continuing inflammation process. Does this mean a breakthrough in the treatment of rheumatism?

At a recent conference in Hamburg some of the scientists and doctors involved in the development and clinical testing of this new drug, benoxaprofen,

marketed as Coxigon, were interviewed. The drug is marketed by Eli Lilly, a US company with a very strong research department.

Rheumatism is rated the most expensive illness in the world. It is practically incurable. Sufferers become increasingly restricted in their movements as they grow older. Many become completely

incapacitated. There are a good ten million rheumatism sufferers in West Germany, three million of whom receive regular medical

The costs of this treatment amount to DM7bn per annum. Absence from work and premature invalidity through rheu-

Minister raps ··· cadmium risk

North Rhine-Westphalian Health and Labour Minister Friedhelm Farthmann (SPD) says industry plays down the health risk of cadmium.

If his appeals and those of other Ministers proved fruitless, they would have to consider a ban on the use of both

He said that last April, on behalf of the Conference of Ministers of the Environment, he had called on industry to stop using heavy metals such as lead and cadmium.

They were to develop production processes in which the use of such environmentally dangerous substances would be unnecessary. Farthmann said: "Unfortunately I now

see that this appeal has obviously had no effect. Industry has still not made clear what measures it intends to take to reduce the use of cadmium and other heavy metals."

The Minister made this statement in ; reply to the Confederation of German Industry, which had played down the harmful effects of cadmium.

it published a statement saying that the official statistics of the insurance a similar companies showed that only four people had suffered from cadmium poisoning since 1969, ..

Herr Farthmann said that statements like these simply ignored the essential a problem and distracted from it in an. unacceptable manner.

The issue was not the effects of cadmium at the place of work but the high cadmium contents in the soil near large industrial plants.

Cr.

As heavy metals could not be broken down biologically, these concentrations must finally lead to unacceptable concentrations of heavy metals, he said.

Property of the second of the second dpa (Frankfurter Aligomoine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 February 1981)

Karl Chlud of the rheumatism department at Kaiser Franz Joseph Hospital, Vienna, summarised methods of rheumatism treatment to date.

He said doctors had concentrated on treating inflammatory forms of rheumatism such as chronic polyarthritis of the joints and in doing their best to help their patients to regain as much mobility as possible.

Nature cures, diets and physical therapies such as bathing also played an important part until a few years ago, when the era of anti-rheumatism drugs began.

Even these drugs have up to now only been able to combat the symptoms of patients with inflammatory forms of rheumatism. The disease continues to progress inexorably, though in some cases somewhat more slowly.

Drug-based rheumatism therapy had two severe disadvantages for the patient. First in many cases the drugs become less effective the longer the patient takes them, and the painful symptoms

Second, they have more or less unpleasant side-effects. The side-effects of cortisone for example, are notorious. Because of these effects, prescription of cortisones is avoided wherever possible in rheumatism therapy today.

In the past few years, the trend has been towards using non-steroid drugs. But some patients find even these hard to take over long periods because they can cause stomach pains, ulcers and in-

This wearing-off of the effect and increase in side-effects means that many. patients ask their doctors to prescribe

of similar anti-rheumatism products on the pharmaceutical market. Dr Chlud said that it could be regard-

ed as a therapeutical step forward if patients did not switch from one drug to

at his clinic three years ago. Of a total of thirty patients, 18 were still taking it over a year later. Of them, over ninety per cent are still taking it. This was an unusually high success rate.

Professor D. A. Willoughby of London University department of experimental pathology said the reason for the better compatibility of this new drug was its slight prostaglandin inhibition, even though it was a non-steroid drug.

... The side-effects of this drug are occasional itching and burning of the skin. Sometimes, patients' fingemails also come loose from the bed of the nail, but these complaints are insignificant in view of the excellent therapeutic results.

The real breakthrough only comes, however, when the drugs start coming to grips with the causes rather than just the symptoms of the process of inflam-

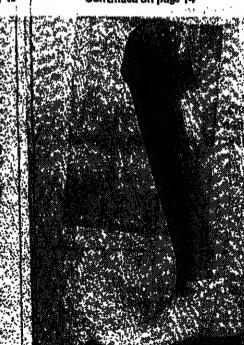
Drug development in this area has been held back because no-one really knew what caused this chronic inflam-

Professor Ernst-Martin Lemmel of the rheumatological and immunological department of Mainz University said there were indications of defence mechanisms against body and foreign tissue, but not enough clear-cut evidence to prove an immune response.

Professor Lemmel is one of the leading figures in research into the causes of rheumatism. His theory is that the chronic inflammation process characteristic of rheumatism is the result of a regulatory disorder involving monocytes.

Monocytes, cells circulating in the blood, homed in on areas of tissue damage. Their function was to heal, but This partly explains the large number they also released tissue-destroying en-

Damage to the tissue increased and a chain reaction brought in other defensive substances, such as lymph cells, Continued on page 14



From peg leg to artificial limb

The Prince of Homburg's celebrated peg leg (left) is more than 300 years old. It can still be seen in the family castle near Frankfurt. A modern artificial limb (right) uses less padding and more comfortable materials designed for comfort and a perfect fit. And you don't have to be a prince to afford the latest in artificial aids of this kind, as a the patient. million West German amputees prove. (Photo: Center Press)

Doctor and pat MANNESMANN fail to connect DEMAG. says Tübingen

übingen specialist Professor a Erhard Bock warned dockers logne that lack of communication tween doctors and patients was

He said that if it did not be there would be a serious change tions between the two.

Doctors' willingness to talk to

technical and not human enough

These talks, if conducted p could, in 60 to 90 per cent of achieve a correct diagnosis event

"They should underline the wa role of the patient as a cooperator own health. They should breats barriers of fear, inhibitions and it Empathy and sympathy are esseri

"The subject and the content be geared towards the patienties ity. And the talk should we be

Everything depended on the question technique. The doctor not ask about when the patients pa or grandma died but concent stead on the patient himself what his complaints were, why come to the surgery and what it

The genuinely sick person i hypochondriac are usually galdid conversation or discussion with the tor and they should be given the tunity to have one.

Professor Bock stressed hower talking alone alone was not snow said that the doctor's own should underline the consistency attitude towards health.

Doctors, he said, should practise they preach. His thesis did uncontradicted. Professor Otto la of Dortmund, chairman of the Medical Training Senate, tried to vise Bock's attack, saying it could to doctors in hospitals but not be tors in private practice. And, of course, it was points

that the fees paid for merely talking to patients were too Professor Bock also got suppor official quarters.

Professor Hanns Peter Munich, chairman of the Scientific Visory Council of the German Association, mentioned the unreliability of many patients what the doctor ordered and prescribed medicines.

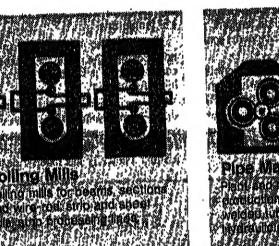
This phenomenon, known compliance, occurred in many cause doctors had not taken time and trouble to explain

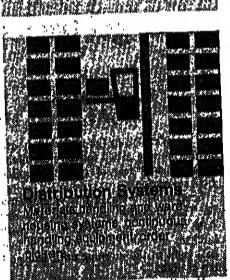
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 31 Janu

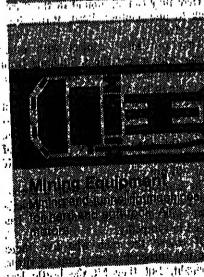
Doctors' willingness to talk to patients had sunk alarmingly, it meral practitioners simply the diagnosis and prescribed the patients. This impersonal approach to more apparent in hospitals, who munication between doctors and had real rarity value. He was speaking at the Proposition Cologne. The emphasis is our courses for doctors who must be courses. training courses. He told the 500 or so declars forum that doctors not only take infrequently with their patient when they did so what they said a technical and not human anguals.

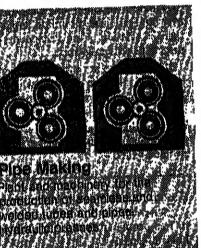
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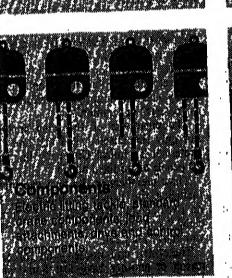
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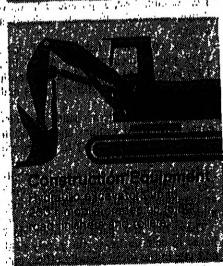




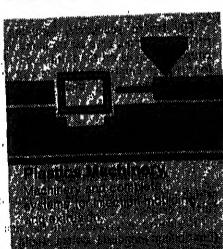


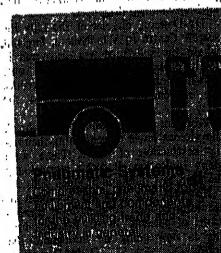












A San Complete Company (1)



Stuttgart squatters help themselves, upsetting the authorities

L ty about the careers of dossers: deprived home beckground, marital bustup and divorce, illness, loss of work, the inexorable lurch towards Skid Row.

The number of homeless in West Germany is increasing every year, as is society's inability to cope with them.

The attitude of officialdom is highly ambivalent, as Stuttgart shows. Here, the homeless resorted to a method normally associated with students and other young people: squatting.

The first dossets squat was in Christophstrasse 25, a building until recently the home of the Württemberg Biblical

When it was vacated, the city authorities turned it into temporary accommodation for the homeless. Originally it was planned to accommodate 80 people, but soon 220 were crowding into it...

On 8 January, the occupants of 25 had had enough and moved next door into 25a, which has been unoccupied for

Mayor Manfred Rommel and the city authorities showed some sympathy for this move. Renovation of the building. which is to house the city Youth Office, does not begin until April.

They city authorities provided camp beds and blankets and free hot meals at the weekends. They are also paying the heating bills.

living in the building. The conditions in which they live are so bleak that it is more vegetating than living.

About a fortnight ago, a group of young people in 25a decided they had enough and moved into the next house.

Since then a banner has been hanging from the windows of Bismarckstrasse 57 in Stuttgart with the slogan; "It's better to squat than to freeze and rot."

The twelve youngsters, including a pregnant woman, have set up home in a couple of rooms on the third floor. The rooms were empty because the city authorities were using them for emer-

Rheumatism drug

Continued from page 12

which also destroyed issue and caused further damage to the joint:

"Regulative intervention in the malfunctioning monocyte system would be a completely new causal therapeutic process." This, it seems, is what the new anti-rheumatism drug does.

Dr Dawson, director of the Lilly Research Centre in Windlesham, Englan where the substance was discovered in 1971, explained that it was the only non-hormonal drug to stop or reduce the movement of monocytes in the

Professor Lemmel said it could break the vicious circle of continuing rheumatic destruction of tissue. There were many indications that this was actually the case, as Chiud and Shedden said.

However, the drug has not been in use long enough for long-term compa- a mere struggle for existence. risons of patients' X-rays. Research into this is now going on throughout the Dieter Dietrich odd lob, to the social security office, pub

pa1

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 29 January 1981) Or street corner.

There is often a depressing familiari- gencles, for families who had to evacustorms or some other disaster.

This was too much for the Stuttgart authorities, who have decided to make an example of this group of squatters.

The main argument for taking tough measures against this group is that the whole thing could snowball: the more Stuttgart does for the homeless, the more outsiders could be attracted to the city as a result.

Manfred Gann, director of the Stuttgart Housing Office complains that there are already ten new dossers a day homing in in holy hope of a home in

Gann and local social security office director Dieter Rilling personally brought the squatters a notice to quit the building after previously spending two and a half hours trying to persuade them to move out of their own accord.

They still did not budge. The next move will be forcible eviction by the

over Stuttgart have promised support, so that the eviction, when it happens, could meet with stiff resistance.

If the dossers are evicted, they are determined to move in somewhere else. Does this mean escalation is inevitable?

Rilling and Gann say the city authorities and local councils have together made available over 500 places for these people to stay.

ewo sounds like an African freedom

movement, and indeed its purpose is

to free people from conditions unfit for

Its headquarters are not in Uganda or

Tanzania but in the Hanover working

class district of Linden. It stands for

It is a corner shop converted into day-

time accommodation for people com-

monly and contemptuously referred to

For them. Sewo is a chance to redis-

Rediscovering and activating lost abili-

ties is tough for people whose hopes

and ambitions in life have dwindled into

They run the gauntlet from doss

house to dole queue, to the poorly paid

cover long-buried abilities and to regain

confidence before they try to reintegrate

themselves into society.

"Homeless Self Help,"

as "dossers" or "tramps."

They also point out that there are over 4,500 Stuttgart people on the emergency housing register and that these people must have priority.

Rilling says it would be fairer if the homeless made their protests in towns and cities which are less liberal in their treatment of the homeless than Stutt-

The homeless people's spokesman said that talk by the city authorities about "satisfaction" among the homeless in the former Bible Institute was an ex-

"They are only satisfied because they are exhausted by the system of circulation. What happens is someone gives you a warm sandwich, a ticket and the advice to go back where you came

The city authorities have a suspicion that the squatters have other aims in mind. Asked to specify what these further aims are, they hint darkly at some-

They are determined not to tolerate any action in which chaos or the law of the jungle rule.

There is also talk of the individual not having the right to expect the community as a whole to take responsibility for his fate.

The homeless people in Bismarckstrasse have promised the move out of the rooms if they are needed in an emergency, but the city authorities are unrelenting. They city has made a decision, a

forlet scouts followed every move on nolitical decision, not to give an in he lansbruck ice by West German

The demanding attitude of the least schristina Riegel and Andreas less is loud and disagreeably charterist. This scrutiny made them feel zeal of battle they are inclined by must stand a chance at the Euro-down and indeed ignore all that the champlonships.

has done.

out work is minimal.

Their sympathy for a state and it was only a European, not a world clety which has given them work that it was the best performance by out a fixed abode or a fixed abode. The German couple on the ice for 14

her little finger and still can.

And they have little faith in the legan in Stuttgart when Tina, 12, ability to help them, imaginated began in Stuttgart when Tina, 12, unbureaucratically, to find account tion. In this respect they are night were skater Andreas Nischwitz, Willy Knapp, one of the beautiful that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a trainer Karel Fajfr, a former said that in six weeks they had a said to the said that in six weeks they had a said to the sa

owned by the city.

Knapp, a heating engineer, we have wants she gets."

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et loader of the squatters in the wants she gets." been no trouble at all in his place he took over, whereas the police and out all day next door.

Fifteen of his 80 people have his others go along to local job a every day asking if there are my

But for the majority, frustation alcohol rule. A white-haired man second floor told me: "We'd have drunk, wouldn't we, or we wouldn't able to stand it."

Rilling predicts that more and t people are going to fall through the work of the West German socials

Many of these people simply a cope, and stern appeals to them be on their own two feet are utterly wh In many cases, society does at provide what is necessary to hebit

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 Jean to Man ice skating championships in performance that seemed to mark

Hanover helps the homeless



The organisers of this club include not only the Diaconical Work and the Protestant Technical University but also 20 people of no fixed abode. Three members of the club executive,

including the deputy chairman, are of no fixed abode. "How can dossers run a club?" you may wonder. But they can, you know. They can. reason or another have lost home and

job, warmth, love, hope and self-confidence, are not, after all, shistorical themselves.

They played their part in social life. They belonged to sports clubs and youth associations, unions, political parties and ple come in for a chat."

The locals were hostile at first but they are now tolerant and even well-disposed towards the scheme. They have found the men at Sewo helpful and friendly. They clear show, give a push if a car will not start.

turned to sympathy.

Of course the men who live there have not turned into paragons of virtue overnight. But they hit the bottle less

often than before. Since the plat has is pale. So are his arms and opened there has been an approx He obviously trains in a tracksuit

Ma, near Stuttgart.

Charatdorf, won bronze at the

Lumut Weber, 20, from Dortmund et up a new indoor world record

15% sec. in the 400 metres at the

al German championships in Sindel-

a little short of Harald Schmid's.

tich Haas, who won Olympic silver shoume in 1956. The probationary return to a specific in 1956. society combined with total straight, he make men ever since. Weber, unfrom past friends was fraught, he make men ever since. Weber, unwith fears and many problems. Schmid, is reminiscent of Haas in

less if we insisted at all costs on pace under perfect control; he is ing our life styles, which were often according on the cause of their problem in the place.

The alm was to set up similar in the control of centres and eventually a house according to the control of centres and eventually a house according to the centres. At first glance they

them homeless and to remuse the second to have much in com-carefully and gradually into society.

He describes the aim of 35th of they share unbounden self-con-terms which are sober and realist for if anything Weber, who is three conscience-stirring: "Poverty works the younger, is even more self-

Stuttgart pair win Innsbruck silver

witz was heading for trouble with Susanne Scheibe, who was his partner

He coached Tina for a potential partner and soon had a promising youngster to skate with Nischwitz.

"I don't bother myself with prospects that are limited from the start," Pajfr says, recollecting that Nischwitz and Riegel began as a combination far from unusual in skating.

He was a man while she was still child, albeit an extremely talented one. But she has gone from strength to strength and has still to reach her peak. "She is completely sure of herself, al-

though she is not yet his equal for repertoire," the coach says. She gives her partner confidence too. She derives part of her power on the ice from vanity, her effect on the audi-

ence. She is not in the least interested in the competition. She firmly believes in herself and her future on ice. She still goes to school and the others are more interested in

seeing her pass school-leaving exams than she is. "Independence ls our forte," says Fajfr. "If Andreas were to retire today he would qualify as a dentist; if he carries on skating for a couple of years he will

still do so." Fajfr is determined to retain his independence too, although at present skating predominates.

He is an architect by profession and

works for a housing corporation in Stuttgart, but in the evening he often doesn't leave the rink until lam.

So his is a 16-hour day and he fre-

do with three or four hours' sleep. But he is adamant that skating is not going to be his career. He feels it is extremely important dent of officialdom and be able to criticise officials when the need

arises. "Ideally, as opposed to materially, much is at stake, he says. "But ice skating must not be allowed to become all-important in life."

This attitude helps his pair to take it easy, although there can be no denying that he is nervous on the day, smoking twice as many cigarettes as normal.

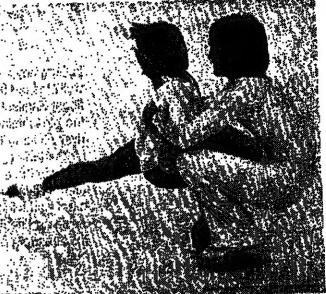
Under his guidance Andreas Nischwitz has matured as a personality and a sportsman who practises sport for its own sake and does not cling to it or regard it as the be-all and end-all of his

Tina Riegel is still an uncomplicated girl who was not unduly upset to discover that her kitbag with the silver medal in it had been lost (she left it on the bus).

When it was returned by the police all she said was: "Oh look, the medal's still there." In Stuttgart ice skating is still very much down to earth, it seems. Promising youngsters Andreas Nisch-

witz and Tina Riegel have retained a

healthy sense of proportion. Christiane Moravetz (Frankfurter Aligemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 February 1981)



Sindelfingen record spree

When the last victory ceremony was over at the 29th German indoor athletics championships in Sindelfingen, near Stuttgart, both the athletes and a capacity growd of 4,500 breathed a sigh happy relief. One world record and 14 West German records were set up at Sindelfingen, it was the best bag in the nistory of the championships.

Tever have the Olympics been such a distant prospect as at present. West German athletes last competed at Montreal and the next Games are not for another three years. Who knows what will have happened by then!

Small wonder that sports officials were worried whether the Olympic spirit would last the distance.

It is widely felt that the Olympic spirit, whatever one takes it to mean, must beconstantly fostered to ensure that medals are won and standards are not allowed to slip.

Yet last season West German athletes. unable to compete at Moscow on account of the Olympic boycott, were anything but full of the Olympic spirit.

They were sick and tired of the whole business and future prospects looked none too good. But the Sindelfingen indoor championships have amply proved that such fears were unfounded.

Never have amateur athletics championships been so superb, even though, none of the athletes had any particular. incentive to provide an outstanding per-

Most were planning to peak in time for other competitions. The next Olympics are years away, so they had no need to worry about failing to deliver Olympic qualifying times and distances.

Yet the records and personal best performances set up at Sindelfingen were: an impressive demonstration of talent, Maybe the athletes did so well be-

cause they were not under pressure to deliver the goods, of course. Sindelfingen could well be argued to be the result of a general relaxation of tension. Maybe it would be better to make ath-

letes feel they are not personally responsible for maintaining their country's Olympic prestige. Maybe they would not then constantly be afraid of proving a

It is only an idea, of course. Athletes have muscles, tendons and nerves. They can be kept in trim. But there is no way of tuning what goes on in their minds.

So all that can be done is probably to prepare for the next Olympics in a cooler, calmer and much more relaxed. Ludwig Dotzert manner.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 10 February 1981)

All planet of tilling

get back on their feet



in the hope of a bed for the next night, with constant fear of checks, humiliation, aggression.

Sewo aims to smash this vicious circle. The homeless can spend the day here, can use the two-room flat with kitchen, TV and telephone from half past eight in the morning until half past

Here they can sit around in the warm. Talk to one another, Read, Write, Find

people who accept them. Students from the Technical University and local peo-

The landlord gave the group a probation period of four weeks. The experiment was a success. Scepticism has

drop in their alcohol consumption and in shorts and without a singlet.

They have found it better to the like.

They have found it better to the like.

less. After all, there are frequently to evidently does not go in for suntors, there are phone calls to be play either. His pale complexion domestic matters to be dealt with. It is a distinctly ascetic look. But The Technical University's first stating can run.

On the experiment puts it treated the indoors was the equivalent "Drunkenness is no longer a feater to be about 400 metre lap, which is a performant that the experiment in community 400 metre lap, which is a performant that the experiment are the experiment and the experiment in community 400 metre lap, which is a performant that the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment and the experiment are the experiment are the experiment are the e

with third parties."

Is Sewo a "way back into socion a would hardly believe they both Herbert Kubis, Professor at Herbert Rubis, Professor at

The probationary return to make with lears and many probable ways. He runs as straight as a die, less if we insisted at all costs on the list pace under perfect control; he is

human beings."

them homeless and to reintroduce not seem to have much in com-

> Horst han Schmid.
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> Horst han Schmid.
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> Horst has however, been in the lime-(Dautsches Allgemaines South

the 1979 when he won the Eu-

Hartmut Weber world's best over 400m

ropean championship title for juniors in superb 400 metres time of 45.77 so-

Later that season he also ran third in the 4x400 metres relay at the European Cup competition in Turin. He handed over the baton to Schmid, who went on to win his third gold medal. The day before, Schmid had won both

the 400 metres sprint and the 400 metres hurdles, What was more, he did so within the space of an hour. This year the European Cup compet tion is to be held in Zagreb, but Weber says the authorities would do better not

the 1979 experiment. This time he aims to be the No. 1. One reason why West Germany has always fielded such fine 400 metre specialists is surely that there always seems to have been a challenger to keep estab-

lished stars on their toes, By next year at the latest Hartmut-Weber wants to establish himself as one of the all-time greats in the 400 metres

He reckons he has overcome his dislike of the 10 hurdles since he fell and broke an arm over the distance at the 1977 national youth championships That too was in Sindelfingen, only a

and a half from the indoor arena

He is currently a consoript serving in the Bundeswehr sports company Warendorf, Westphalia, until next autumn. Until then he will be able to lay the groundwork for his sporting future by putting in eight to ten training ses-

Later he hopes to put this groundwork to good use when he competes with US world record-holder Ed Moses and his local rival Harald Schmid. He can afford to wait. He still has time.

Robert Hartmann (Hannoversche Allgemeine, 10 February 1981)

